

## CLAIMS

1. A micro-optics solar concentrator comprising:
  - a) an array of rotatable micro-mirrors
  - b) means for producing an induced electric dipole in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
  - c) opposingly faced pairs of electrodes in a grid array for coupling to said induced electric dipole;
  - d) means for selectively addressing a pair of said electrodes; and
  - e) means for establishing independent voltages at the corners of said electrodes.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.
3. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein an electret is sandwiched between pairs of micro-mirrors.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said pair of electrodes are fragmented wires forming the edges of the top and bottom faces of a rectangular parallelepiped.
5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said pair of electrodes are partitioned rectangular top and bottom sides of a rectangular parallelepiped.
6. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein one electrode forms the partitioned rectangular side of one face of a rectangular parallelepiped that is opposite a fragmented wire electrode forming the side edges of the opposite face.
7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the means for producing said induced electric dipole is an intermittent voltage source.

8. A method of concentrating solar energy provided by an array of rotatable micro-mirrors comprising the steps of:

- a) producing an induced electric dipole in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- b) producing a grid array of independently orientable electric fields for coupling to the induced electric dipoles;
- c) addressing said grid array; and
- d) aligning said rotatable micro-mirrors by means of said electric fields;

9. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of placing an electret adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.

10. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of sandwiching an electret between pairs of micro-mirrors.

11. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of producing the electric fields by means of pairs of electrodes in the form of fragmented wires forming the edges of the top and bottom faces of a rectangular parallelepiped.

12. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of producing the electric fields by means of pairs of electrodes in the form of are partitioned rectangular top and bottom sides of a rectangular parallelepiped.

13. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of producing the electric fields by means of pairs of electrodes wherein one electrode forms the partitioned rectangular side of one face of a rectangular parallelepiped that is opposite a fragmented wire electrode forming the side edges of the opposite face.

14. The method of claim 8 further comprising the step of producing the electric fields by means of an intermittent voltage source.

15. A focussing and directing concentrator of reflected light comprising:

- a) an array of rotatable micro-mirrors
- b) means for producing an induced electric dipole in said rotatable micro-mirrors;
- c) opposingly faced pairs of electrodes in a grid array for coupling to said induced electric dipole;
- d) means for selectively addressing a pair of said electrodes; and
- e) means for establishing independent voltages at the corners of said electrodes.

16. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein an electret is placed adjacent to each micro-mirror so that its permanent electric dipole is parallel to said induced electric dipole.

17. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein an electret is sandwiched between pairs of micro-mirrors.

18. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein said pair of electrodes are fragmented wires forming the edges of the top and bottom faces of a rectangular parallelepiped.

19. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein said pair of electrodes are partitioned rectangular top and bottom sides of a rectangular parallelepiped.

20. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein one electrode forms the partitioned rectangular side of one face of a rectangular parallelepiped that is opposite a fragmented wire electrode forming the side edges of the opposite face.

21. The apparatus of claim 15, wherein the means for producing said induced electric dipole is an intermittent voltage source.